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THE STREET SWEEPING & FERTILIZING CO.

Of Philadelphia,

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Its Objects, Facilities and Prospects of Operation
in the City of Philadelphia,

AND OTHER

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SHARES, \$25.00 EACH.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 607 SANSOM STREET.

1857.

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CAPITAL, \$200,000. SHARES, \$25 each.

**THE STREET SWEEPING AND FERTILIZING CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

**Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 28th,
1857,**

For the purpose of cleansing Streets, &c., by Machinery, the Manufacture and Sale of Chemical Manures, Chemical Compounds and Fertilizers, the Disinfection and Deodorization of the contents of Privy-wells, Cess-pools, &c., &c., and the removal of the same, with Refuse Matter and Offal of every kind and description. Also, for the introduction and supply of Portable Cess-pools to families or public institutions in the City and elsewhere.

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES CUMMING.

SECRETARY.

JOSEPH WOOD.

TREASURER.

JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES CUMMING.

JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON.

OLIVER P. CORNMAN.

ADAM G. SECKEL.

JOSEPH W. SOUDER.

Solicitor.—HORN R. KNEASS, Esq.

Subscriptions to Stock and Payment of Instalments.

Upon subscriptions being made to the capital stock of this company, there shall be paid to the treasurer ten per cent. of each share so subscribed, and the remaining proportions or instalments, shall be called in and paid in money, as the Directors may require, of which public notice shall be given for at least two successive weeks next preceding the time or times for that purpose, in at least two newspapers published in the City of Philadelphia; provided, however, that at no time shall there be more than ten per centum of the price of each share required to be paid, in any period of two months, until after one half of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed and paid in. And if any stockholder shall neglect to pay, such proportion or instalment, or any part thereof, at the time or times appointed, he, she, or they, shall be liable to pay in addition to the amount so called for and unpaid, at the rate of one per cent. per month for the delay of such payment, and if the same and the additional penalty shall remain unpaid for the period of two months, he, she, or they, shall, at the discretion of the directors, forfeit to the use of the company all right, title and interest in and to every and all share or shares on account of which such default in payment may have been made, or the directors may at their option cause suit to be brought for the recovery of the amount due, together with the penalty of one per cent. per month as aforesaid, in the event of a forfeiture as aforesaid, the share or shares so forfeited may be disposed of at the discretion of the directors in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

Subscriptions may be made at the office of the Treasurer, at the North-east corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets; at the Company's office, No. 620 Sansom street, or such agents as the directors may appoint, who in all cases will exhibit their power and authority to receive such subscriptions and to furnish receipts for payments upon the same.

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AN ACT
INCORPORATING
"The Street Sweeping and Fertilizing Company,"
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Approved, April 28th, 1857.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That William H. King, Isaac Hyneman, Charles L. Rowand, Andrew Rhoads, Marshall Attmore, Jacob Ezekiel, Isaac Leech and E. P. Camp, (the said William H. King, and Isaac Hyneman having received from the patent office of the United States, letters patent for a machine for sweeping streets and gutters, dated August nineteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and prepared and made certain machinery under the same, and associated with them the said Charles L. Rowand, Andrew Rhoads, Marshall Attmore, Jacob Ezekiel, Isaac Leech and E. P. Camp, into a Company) and their successors, be, and they are incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in fact, and in law, by the name, style and title of "The Street

Sweeping and Fertilizing Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in law of holding and conveying such real and personal property, as may be necessary for the objects of this Company, may sue, and be sued, plead, and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity, may have a common seal, which they may alter and renew at pleasure, and may receive and execute, and deliver all such instruments of writing as may be necessary, and do such acts and things as may be necessary to assist and promote the objects and designs of this Company, namely, *The sweeping and cleaning of streets and gutters by machinery, and manufacturing fertilizers,*

SECTION 2. That the said letters patent and machinery held by the said Company, shall form a common stock, and be divided into a convenient number of shares, and apportioned by the said Company among the subscribers according to their respective interests, for which, certificates of stock shall be issued, and be assignable, and transferable, in such way, and subject to such conditions as the said Company may from time to time prescribe, and the said shares of stock so created, shall be for all legal purposes whatever deemed and taken as personal estate. *Provided,* That the capital stock shall not exceed *two hundred thousand dollars*, and the par value of each share shall not be less than twenty-five dollars. *Provided also,* That the said Company shall have *authority to erect suitable buildings for the purpose of manufacturing Fertilizers.*

SECTION 3. That the Stockholders shall meet as soon as practicable after the passage of this act,

(notice of the time and place of meeting having first been given by advertisement in one newspaper published in the City of Philadelphia,) and annually thereafter, at such time and place as shall be fixed upon, and shall then and there proceed to elect by ballot five Directors, to serve for the term of one year, and until others are chosen in their places, and said election shall be made by such of the Stockholders of said Company, as shall attend for that purpose, either in person, or by proxy, each share of stock to entitle the holder thereof to one vote. The Directors so chosen shall elect one of their number to be President of the Board of Directors of said Company, and in case of vacancy or absence, the office shall be filled by such person or persons as the remainder of the Directors or a majority of them may appoint.

SECTION 4. That the Directors shall have full power to make By-Laws, and appoint such officers and agents as they shall deem expedient for the well conducting and transacting the business of the Company, to declare and provide for the payment of dividends to the stockholders, and in general to superintend the business and concerns of the Company. *Provided*, That such By-Laws shall not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

DAVID TAGGART,

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Approved, The Twenty-eighth day of April, A. D.
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAS. POLLOCK.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,

HARRISBURG, MAY 4, A. D. 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.



I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Act of the General Assembly as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS:

With the view of obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock, and certainly with strong hopes of success in their design, the President and Directors of the Street Sweeping and Fertilizing Company propose to present to the citizens of Philadelphia in particular, and persons elsewhere in general, the objects purposes and pursuits of the Company, its present operations and future prospects.

The Company, as will be seen by reference to the act of incorporation, has a *perpetual* charter of the most liberal character, one that embraces none of the ordinary or usually restrictive provisions of such grants from the State of Pennsylvania.

The Company being possessed as assignee and grantee of Messrs. William H. King and Isaac Hyneman, of their letters patent from the United States, for a certain machine for sweeping streets and gutters, will doubtless seek to operate with said machines in the City of Philadelphia, or assign and transfer the right to use the same therein, and also sell and dispose of such right or rights, to corporations or persons desirous to purchase the same, in any part of the United States.

The Company has, as it is no doubt generally known, already put the machinery in operation under a contract with the City of Philadelphia, and by means of one of the machines have cleaned the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. The success of the machine has been fully attained, and its merits as an advantageous and economical sanitary agent fully established.

The directors are anxious to give every satisfactory statement and testimonial within their power upon the subjects involved in this great enterprise. They say, upon the authority of past and present experience, that the perfect cleansing and keeping clean of streets and gutters, is no longer an experiment or uncertain enterprise. Then with regard to the manufacture of fertilizers, the general want of and demand for *good* manures, the constantly increasing application of various kinds of fertilizers by farmers and gardeners throughout our country every year, are assurances that in this branch, if properly conducted, and the customers of the Company honestly dealt with, there is business enough (in this city alone) to profitably employ a capital of half a million of dollars.

It is proper here to state, that the Street Sweeping Machines patented by King & Hyneman, are vastly superior, from important improvements made by them, to those originally used in this city and New York, and therefore, if the testimony in favor of the first was so strong, how much more forcible will it apply to those now in use and possessed by the Company.

The directors have taken the liberty, in further illustration of the designs and prospects of the Company, to present extracts from various publications, which are disinterested testimonials in favor of the respective branches of the proposed operations of the Company.

The following unsolicited letter from Dr. Jewell speaks for itself:

“Gentlemen : By invitation, I was present on Monday last, at a trial of your street sweepers, and cannot withhold an expression of my entire approval of the manner with which the work of cleansing a quarter of a mile of one of our streets was performed by them.

“With your ‘Young America’ for collecting the dirt into windrows, I was particularly delighted, considering it both a valuable improvement and an admirable aid to your English sweepers for lifting the dirt into the boxes.

“This exhibition, however, of their practical working, although quite successful as to the time, as well as to the effective manner in which the work was accomplished, I do not look upon as a fair test of what they can do, when, under some regularly adopted system, sanctioned by the authorities, they will continue to follow up from day to day, and from week to week, the work of preserving in complete order our streets.

“I feel very confident that this improvement over the old system of cleansing streets by manual labor will be adopted by the municipal authorities of all our large cities--so that, in the end, you will be richly remunerated for your perseverance and expenditures, as well as for your public spirit in the improvement of the sanitary condition of cities.

“I have not a doubt of the practical advantages of your system, and of its economy over the old method of street cleaning, and feel

persuaded, that if our Councils will allot to you a certain portion of the city for three or six months, the people will be fully convinced of its benefits, and the improved condition of our streets will add so much to the hygienic state of our city, that the public demand for a general adoption of your plan, will outweigh all preferences or prejudices in favor of the old and imperfect system now in use.

“Wishing you every success in your laudable enterprise, I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

“WILSON JEWELL, M. D.,

“President of the Board of Health.

“Philadelphia, April 27, 1855.”

The testimonials from different parties in various cities where the machines have been tried, are numerous and highly flattering, but those furnished by individuals and firms in New York, and by the entire newspaper press of that city, are almost beyond computation. We subjoin a few as a specimen of the many.

From the New York Evening Express, April 14th, 1855.

CLEAN STREETS.

“Never within our recollection do we remember of seeing our streets look so neat, clean, and wholesome at this season of the year, as at this present time. All thanks to Mayor Wood for his promptness, in introducing the Street Sweeping Machines, in those districts where the contractors have neglected to fulfil their engagement.”

From the New York Herald, April 15th, 1855.

CLEAN STREETS—THE SWEEPING MACHINES.

“The proprietors of the Street Sweeping Machines, have charge of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth wards. From these there were removed by the machines for the first week in April, 6,631 loads of mud, filth and garbage; and for the second week, ending on the 14th, inst., there were removed 3,500 loads. These wards are now cleaner than they have ever been known before, though the Mayor does not consider that the work has begun yet. At first it

was necessary to do the rough work by manual labor, but now that the heavy and deep mud and garbage have been removed, it is found much easier to keep them clean with the aid of the machines. Hereafter we may expect to have a healthy city, so far at least as the condition of the streets is concerned, and if Mayor Wood accomplished only this reform during his whole administration, he is entitled to the gratitude of every New Yorker."

From the New York Journal of Commerce, June 30th, 1855.

STREET SWEEPING.

"The city now enjoys, under the energetic administration of the chief magistrate, the luxury of clean streets, in all those wards of the city which he has been able to control. We yesterday morning paid a visit to the Sixth Ward—so notorious formerly for its filth and pestilence-breeding atmosphere—and found it in excellent condition. The health of that locality is now better than it has been known for years at the same season. The same may be said of all the wards in which the street-sweeping machines have been operating, and in some others in which the contractors have been excited to emulation by the example of the owners of these machines, —who, thus far, at least, have acted not on the policy of the old contractors—which looked to a hold upon the city treasury as the main object,—but have made the duty they had engaged to perform their chief business. Under their direction, order, system and efficiency have sprung up, and their course has been partially imitated by others."

From the New York Sun, April 16th, 1855.

CLEAN STREETS.

"Never at any former period of our city's history, at this season of the year, have the streets presented so clean and wholesome an appearance as under the present administration. Communications congratulating the Mayor on the efficiency of the measures now in progress for cleaning the streets by the vehicular machines, are daily pouring in at the Mayor's office, and particularly lauding him for his instrumentality in bringing the machines here and giving them the opportunity of demonstrating their efficiency."

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From the New York Tribune, April 16th, 1855.

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINES.

“Four wards are now swept by these machines—the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth. During the first week in April, there were removed by the machines from these four wards, 6,631 loads of dirt, and 3,500 during the second. These wards are now cleaner than they have ever been since New Amsterdam was changed to New York. The work, however, is but just begun. It was at first necessary to quarry the accumulated filth of years, by the aid of pick-axes and humanity; but now the machines have it all to themselves. They will probably save us from that fate which was so rapidly approaching—the burial of the city entire.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

SWEEPING STREETS BY MACHINERY.

“For several days past a number of streets have been swept in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards by Patent Street Sweeping-Machines. From personal observation, we think that the streets can be kept in better order by them than in the old way of gathering dirt. We saw a portion of Coates street swept, and notwithstanding one or two of the machines were somewhat out of order, the streets, after the operation, looked remarkably clean. Similar machines have been in operation in New York for some time past. During the first week in April, the machines removed, from four wards of that city, 6,631 loads of dirt, and the Tribune says that ‘these wards are now cleaner than they have ever been since New Amsterdam.’”

Other newspapers of this city, at the same time with the Public Ledger, bore testimony to the efficiency of the machine, and the invaluable sanitary effects produced by its operation.

Thus it will be seen that one of the features in the contemplated operations of the Company, has been made apparent, and the feasibility, practicability and certainty of that branch of its business has been satisfactorily tested and determined.

It is needless to dilate upon the importance of cleanliness to the comfort and health of the residents of any City or town, or even to suggest that in the relations and interests of the trade of any city, its cleanliness, general good health and exemption from epidemic diseases, are considerations which outweigh a thousand other subjects that otherwise, more or less, affect the well being of man in his social and civil condition.

The subject of public and private hygiene has within a few years past attracted particular attention throughout many parts of Europe, and in most cities of the United States. The importance of cleanliness as a preservative of health, has been conceded by all who have given the subject the least thought. The doctrine, that filthiness is the promoter and generator of ill-health, and in extreme cases the absolute cause of the introduction and spread of fearful diseases in epidemic form, is well established. The importance then, of the subject of cleanliness as conducive to the public health needs not the time and labor of argument gathered from indisputable facts, or illustrated by the experience of men and communities where public hygiene, and sanitary systems have been instituted and fully tested. No one doubts, much less disputes the principle, that all decaying and decayed matter is capable of exerting a deleterious effect upon the human organization, more or less pernicious to health and life under different collateral or local causes or circumstances.

Hence the man who conceives the idea, suggests the plan, or executes the design, of averting or destroying the tendencies to ill-health or the agencies

of death found in local and accidental causes, cannot fail to be regarded as a philanthropist, and the benefactor of his race.

The other important feature and branch of the intended operations of the Company, viz. THE manufacture of fertilizers, is comprehended under the following heads:—

1st. The disinfection or deodorization of the contents of privy wells, cess pools, &c., &c.

2nd. The removal of the contents of privy wells, refuse matter, and offals of every kind and description.

3rd. The manufacture of chemical manure and chemical compounds and fertilizers, from feculent matter, carcasses of animals, bones, blood, street dirt, or any other articles adapted to such manufactures.

4th. The introduction and supply of portable cess-pools to families or public institutions in the City or elsewhere.

Notwithstanding these propositions are specific, and apparently have no positive and necessary relation to the feature, or branch of operation under consideration, those who have made the subject of artificial manures or manufactured fertilizers a matter of study will see at a glance, that what is therein proposed forms a combination of enterprise and operatic effort, calculated to promote and fully carry out the objects of the Company.

The garbage and refuse of cities is always accumulating in the streets, gutters, inlets to sewers, docks, and other places, and whether in solid or fluid

form, its tendency is to produce nuisances more or less prejudicial to human comfort, and what is worse to the public health. To prevent the waste of families and operative communities is impossible, for there will be refuse matter where people live or where any kind of business is transacted, but to avoid and prevent its accumulation to an extent productive of injury to health or life is not impossible. Art, science and enterprise have all contributed to render the abatement of every kind of nuisance not only possible, but have demonstrated that *nuisances need not exist at all*. With proper means, what would have been the cause of a nuisance, and in its *effect*, *really a nuisance* can be removed so promptly and so efficiently that *nuisances in fact* will never be known.

To remove the contents of privy wells without offence to citizens, to collect the carcasses of animals, bones, blood, and all kinds of animal and vegetable offals, and make the same into manure without creating a nuisance, is the purpose of the Company, and independent of the object of making money for the stockholders, the design is so eminently a sanitary one, so largely calculated to be an extensive auxiliary to the farmer and gardener, in affording them cheap and ready means for replenishing the waste of the soil, and adding to the productions thereof, by fertilizing agents, that it cannot fail to commend itself as a benefactor to mankind.

The Company has leased for a term of years, three acres of land on Timber Creek, near Gloucester, Gloucester County, New Jersey, with wharf and water privileges, which presents easy and immediate means of intercommunication and transit between

that Point and the City of Philadelphia, and other important commercial and agricultural points or sections of country. It affords direct transportation of material and merchandize, and has already been selected as the site for the establishment of kindred branches of manufactures and trade. The lease includes the privileges of the purchase of the same within the period of five years, at a sum not considered large in consideration of the advantages to be enjoyed.

The Company is fortunate also in having in its interest a chemist of great reputation in Europe and America, who has made the subject of chemical manures and fertilizers the study of a life-time, and has been engaged practically for a number of years in their manufacture in Paris, and latterly in this City.

On the subject of fertilizers we present some local testimony, being extracts from a pamphlet published in this city in the year 1851, by Professor A. Peysson, Civil Engineer, &c., who in Paris and in this country has been long engaged in the process of manufacturing chemical manures.

The Professor, after elaborately discussing the advantages of collecting the waste of cities for the manufacture of fertilizers, and submitting analysis of the fertilizing properties and powers of different kinds of manures, says:

“ After having rapidly analyzed the operation of the disinfecting of feculent matter, or of its conversion into manure, we would add that the quantity of azote* contained in the *stercus* arising from one individual in the space of one year, is rather more than two pounds, a quantity sufficient, according to Messrs. Bousingault, Payen, Girardin, and other chemists of celebrity, for the production of eight

* Azote is the most fertilizing property contained in manure.

hundred pounds of wheat, rye or oats, that is to say a sufficient quantity of azote to manure during one year twenty acres of land, and if a tobacco plantation was manured with the artificial manure manufactured from feculent matter, benefits of the highest importance would accrue from it. It is as well to mention that blood concentrated and dried is sometimes preferred for the culture of the sugar cane. France exports a considerable quantity of this kind of manure, at the price of four dollars and fifty cents the two hundred pounds. By this new method, not only all fluids sufficiently charged with organic matter and azote, but all solids produced from animal remains, are immediately converted into inodorous manure. This method, also, which is the most general, increases the means of enriching land, and it must everywhere gradually supply the insufficiency of manure. In a short time it gives all the advantages of decomposition, and the manure resulting from it can be immediately employed and placed in contact with seed sown, radicles, stalks, and the most delicate leaves. It yields but slowly to atmospheric influences, or to the action of the fungous or spongy extremities of roots, and the gaseous or soluble products they contain. It thus gradually furnishes, without exhausting itself, every thing that contributes to the development of animal plants. This manure, if even used to excess, never changes the agreeable flavor of fruits, leaves, or roots, but develops all their aromatic properties. These facts are now proved by numerous agriculturists in Europe, who have employed this kind of manure. Although five measures of two hundred pounds each suffice to manure one acre of land, ten times that quantity has sometimes been employed in gardens, principally to forward the growth of young fruit trees, as well as revive others which had been transplanted, and also to hasten the vegetation of green swards, or lawns, where seed had been sown in autumn. In the application of this artificial manure, the same accidents have never been experienced, which more active manure, such as guano, and others, are liable to; and it is also evident that by the chemical agents employed in the fabrication of it, there is no inconvenience to be apprehended from the myriads of insects, and parasitic plants imported with the ordinary manure."

The following contained in Professor Peysson's pamphlet, is the result of an experiment made under the auspices of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, at the Agricultural Institute at Germantown, the report having been furnished to the editor of the Germantown Telegraph for publication:

“MR. FREAS,—I take great pleasure in stating that Professor Peysson rendered to me the most satisfactory evidence of his skill in disinfecting and preparing Night Soil for agricultural purposes.

He came to the Institute in March last, and took the entire contents of a privy, and succeeded in a very few minutes in destroying or removing all offensive odors, in fixing the ammonia, and preparing the mass in a manner that it was suitable for application as a fertilizer.

I applied the poudrette which he prepared on potatoes, in competition with prepared guano, good rich compost, Peruvian guano, (sown broadcast at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, plowed in,) and barn-yard manure at the rate of thirty two-horse loads per acre, and the result of the comparative effects of the different fertilizers was as follows :

The crop produced by the application of yard manure was about two hundred and ten bushels per acre ; the poudrette prepared by Professor Peysson, one hundred and ninety bushels ; the prepared guano, one hundred and eighty-five bushels ; and the Peruvian guano, one hundred and fifty-eight bushels per acre.

The amount of poudrette applied was about five bushels to one load of the yard manure, or about one hundred and fifty bushels per acre.

The amount of excrementitious matter was about three cubic feet in five bushels of the poudrette. It was free from unpleasant odors, and in no way disagreeable to handle or apply.

I have full confidence in the scientific knowledge and skill of Professor Peysson, in the manufacture of poudrette and other valuable fertilizers from many substances that have generally been wasted in our cities, and when neglected have been the source of miasmas.

I have diligently examined the diagrams, and carefully perused the description of Prof. P.’s apparatus for the manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals from the refuse of cities, and consider it complete and efficient, and decidedly preferable to any thing of the kind that has ever been presented to the public in this country. I am satisfied that the investment of capital, by a company who would carry out Prof. P.’s system, would yield a good return ; at the same time, those engaged in the business would, while they remove a great nuisance from the city, furnish large and valuable supplies of the most valuable fertilizers to the farmers at a very moderate cost.

JNO. WILKINSON.”

Mount Airy Agricultural Institute, Germantown, Pa., Feb. 24, 1851.

The following (omitting a few paragraphs in the report not applicable to the objects of this Company,) is an important document, not only so on account of the subject matter, but in consideration of the intellectual abilities and high scientific knowledge of the several gentlemen whose names are appended thereto.

The Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, to examine the method and propositions of Mr. Peysson, for the disinfecting and cleansing of certain cess-pools, and the manufacturing of chemical manure,

REPORT :

That so far as practicable, from drawings, estimates, documentary information, and the explanations of Prof. Peysson, they have given the subject referred to them a careful investigation. They regret, however, that no opportunity has been offered to the committee of testing the prepared manure, or witnessing its effects upon growing crops.

Mr. P. claims for his process, both of disinfection and manipulation, considerable originality, and great improvement over previous methods of accomplishing the same purpose; and the committee believe that his plan is entitled to favorable consideration.

The disinfection of cesspools, and the purification of the atmosphere infected thereby, have long engaged the attention of the scientific; while the economical application of the fecal and other matters of large cities is of primary importance, especially to a community like ours, surrounded by an agricultural country, the soil of which requires constant replenishing to sustain its productive powers.

In the city of Paris more successful modes have been adopted than elsewhere; and the result is highly promotive of cleanliness and health, while the profit is represented as being very large. This may be readily admitted, when according to Liebig, Dempsey, and others, the nitrogen resulting from any amount of population is equal to the supply required for two pounds of bread per diem for every one of its members; and the total manuring matter, solid and liquid, produced in a town, are, as computed by G. D. Dempsey, C. E., equal in weight to one ton annually for each inhabitant.

In London, the subject of sewerage, drainage and cleaning of cesspools is engaging increased attention, and various means have

been proposed to the Metropolitan Commission of Sussex for collecting and applying to the improvement of the soil the vast amount of animal and vegetable substances that are constantly drained into the river Thames.

Some of these schemes have been practically adopted, and the method of pumping out the contents of cesspools by means of hose, connecting them with air-tight tanks, somewhat similar to one of the plans of Mr. Peysson, is highly recommended for its economy, cheapness and efficiency.

It is not our province or duty, at this time to discuss the policy of the prevailing system of sewerage and drainage in Philadelphia; nor whether the connection of water closets with public sewers, as now practised, and discharging their contents into the river, is preferable to such measures as might be less wasteful but more expensive.

There are, however, in our large city, immense quantities of animal and vegetable matter suffered to go to waste, and the collection and useful conversion of which are embraced in the plan of Professor Peysson, in addition to an entire change of the present rude and offensive cesspool constructions, which it is hoped "may soon be reckoned among the obsolete mistakes of our forefathers." Such is the care bestowed on the collection of fertilizing substances in Paris, that nothing capable, through the agency of the chemist, of being converted into manure, is suffered to waste. The abattoirs, or public slaughter houses of that city, contribute largely to the preservation of the health, economy and comfort of the inhabitants; our public authorities would do well to establish such similar regulations in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Professor Peysson contemplates applying the Parisian process, in part, to his establishment, by converting the bones, blood and other offals of slaughter houses, as well as dead horses, to the same purposes as in the French capital.

Philadelphia is particularly well adapted for the system under consideration; the level plot of the town, the width of the streets, the numerous courts and alleys which afford easy access to almost every property, the wide and rapidly increasing suburbs, furnish facilities and demand efficient measures, while the immediate vicinage of agricultural districts presents an inexhaustible market for all the manure that can, by the most careful process, be prepared.

In a sanitary point of view the scheme of Professor Peysson is especially important; but, as we understand that the Board of Health are giving it their attention, it is unnecessary to remark further on that branch.

Mr. Peysson's method of disinfecting and converting fecal matter

into manure, more particularly engaged our attention as the proper inquiry for an agricultural society.

His process, or the materials used, we were apprehensive might effect destructive decomposition, and deteriorate the fertilizing properties of the substances acted on.

A close and careful examination, however, satisfied Professor Boye that the fertilizing principles of his chemical manure are not impaired, and that he can by the proper application of the materials used, disinfect or deodorise fecal and offensive substances.

ALGER. S. ROBERTS,
JOHN C. CRESSON,
M. H. BOYE,
CHAS. B. TREGO,
JOHN S. HAINES,
A. L. ELWYN.

Philadelphia, May 5th, 1851.

The objects, purposes, modes of operation, facilities, means of prosecuting the business proposed, with the prospects of the Company are herein presented, and the Directors, unable to enter more largely into details as they would like to have done, feel assured that the public spirit of our citizens will give efficient aid to the enterprize, and make this great sanitary agent one of the permanent establishments of the City.

Capitalists in particular are invited to make, what is believed to be, a safe and profitable investment by the purchase of stock. Farmers and gardeners have strong inducements presented to become stockholders —from the fact that to them it is a matter of great interest to secure ample supplies of cheap and efficient fertilizing manures in convenient forms, and at points of easy and reliable access at all times.

In addition to this, the farmer and gardener stockholder, by virtue of his interest and authority in the Company, and a supervision of its manufactures,

would enjoy, at least, a partial guarantee against impositions and onerous exactions, to which we believe many have been, and are still, subjected to in the purchase of the popular fertilizers of the day.

The opinions of the public press in favor of the Street Sweeping Machines, have been of the most decided character. Municipal agents have given their operations a most flattering recommendation, private citizens regard them as the only effective means of keeping the streets in a cleanly condition. Distant cities, as well as our own, have accorded to them all the merits claimed by their inventors, and all that is wanted is the capital to put them in operation in every city of the Union.

Fertilizing manures prepared by the aid of chemistry, for renovating the soil and augmenting the productions of the earth, are by the agriculturists of the country regarded as essential to the promotion of their interests. The whole world is interested in this matter, and when it is known that all the refuse and garbage of animal life and social condition can be made into fertilizers, and produce a thousand fold in return to the husbandman and to the consumer who will hesitate to contribute his or her mite to such a glorious consummation ?

It may not be unimportant to mention that throughout Europe large sums are invested in the cleansing of streets, the removal of garbage, carcasses, &c., and the manufacture of the same into fertilizing manures. In the city of Paris there are several companies and establishments with capitals amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. In the United States the objects of enterprise contemplated by the Company

have received some attention ; manufactories of manures, chemical and otherwise, have been established in several cities and States with amounts of capital from seventy-five thousand to five-hundred thousand dollars, and as far as we know each of them are in prosperous condition. The subject is one of immense importance ; for as a sanitary agency it commends itself to citizens of every class ; as a matter of commerce and trade it claims attention from all who feel an interest in the business character and prosperity of a city. To the agriculturalist it presents the means of enriching the soil and increasing his wealth, while every man, woman and child must be benefitted in the increased productions of the earth. The Company proposes then CLEANLINESS, the promoter of HEALTH, INCREASING means of fertilizing the earth, and AUGMENTING her productions, to give MORE WEALTH to the AGRICULTURALIST, and MORE BREAD to the eater, —and finally to the capitalist a certain and ample return for his investments.